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Country programme document for Eritrea (2017-2021)

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I. Programme rationale

1. Since independence in 1991, the Eritrean Government has underpinned its long-term development strategy on the principle of self-reliance to achieve rapid, balanced, home-grown and sustainable economic growth with social equity and justice. Eritrea's GDP growth has been inconsistent, averaging 3.8 per cent annually, but fluctuating between a peak of 21 per cent in 1994 and negative 9.8 per cent in 2008, according to World Bank indicators. According to the Eritrea Millennium Development Goals Report of 2015, poverty rates fell from 70 per cent in 1995 to 58 per cent in 2015, but the cycle of persistent poverty has not been broken. Strengthening the national statistics system, including its ability to generate disaggregated data is needed to accurately target interventions to the most vulnerable, and make reliable comparisons on the basis of global indicators, which is especially important for implementing the Sustainable Development Goals. Data availability problems negatively affect partner programming and government policy and decision-making processes.

2. The resumption of war with neighbouring Ethiopia (1998-2000) and lack of progress in the implementation of the decision of the Eritrea-Ethiopia Boundary Commission[1] has created a situation of 'no-peace-no-war' and hampered economic growth and development, with human and financial resources diverted toward national defense. This situation prompted a range of emergency measures, including regulated media and civil society. Young Eritreans are particularly affected by the lack of economic opportunities, resulting in outmigration which has been significant over recent years.

3. United Nations sanctions are in place that negatively affect private sector development and the national economy. Frequent shortages of basic food items, water, fuel and energy are affecting the population. Over the past three years, the Government has demonstrated a clear commitment to re-engage with the international community and vice versa. UNDP, not least as the host of the United Nations Resident Coordinator function, has played an essential role in rebuilding trust and engaging development partners, international financial institutions and other parts of the United Nations to support development in Eritrea. Notwithstanding some challenges, this good relationship with the Government paved the way to streamline the Universal Periodic Review and implementation of 92 out of the 200 recommendations and facilitated multiple missions of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).

4. On the surface, it may seem that economic growth is constrained by external factors such as the no-peace-no-war situation and the United Nations sanctions, which the government believes are unjustified. Growth data from 2011 (8.7 per cent) and 2012 (7 per cent) demonstrate that despite these factors, there has been growth, largely due to the opening of the mining sector to foreign investment. As such, it is evident that the right policies could lead to vibrant private sector growth and diversification. In other economic sectors, growth is still constrained even though the national macro-economic policy and the Eritrean National Charter identify the need to develop a private sector driven economy. Private sector is generally small, and difficulties facing private sector growth are evidenced by the World Bank Group's *Doing Business* reports.

5. Red Sea regional partnerships (e.g. Saudi Arabia and the Gulf States) have an increasingly important influence on socio-economic development through significant economic investments. Crisis in Yemen, however, has exacerbated the economic situation in Eritrea, causing prices of goods imported from Yemen to rise dramatically. A November 2015 policy decision to replace the old Nakfa currency to bring the informal exchange rate closer to the official rate and curb illegal trade and trafficking had the unintended effect of further increasing import prices. An important lesson is that UNDP efforts to promote employment need to be coupled with macro- and sectorial- economic policy formulation and implementation that will strengthen the private sector and provide opportunities in the economy.

[1] UN Security Council report S/2012/412.

6. A large part of the population (80 per cent[2]) depends on subsistence agriculture and pastoralism, even though these activities only account for around 14 per cent of GDP and only 12 percent of the country's land is arable. In the Red Sea coastal regions in particular, livelihoods are precarious and heavily reliant on pastoralism and limited subsistence crop farming, characterized by low productivity. Over-reliance on this sector carries a significant risk, especially given the high vulnerability to drought[3] exacerbated by more frequent and impactful El Niño weather events. Environmental degradation and climate change have resulted in poor agricultural production, negatively affecting food security and livelihoods. In addition, about a century ago, 30 per cent of Eritrea was covered by forest, which has now declined to less than one per cent (further at risk by sale of wood for fuel and construction). This has clear effects on soil conservation, water harvesting and livelihoods and increases vulnerability to climate change.

7. Self-reliance has been at the core of the country's long-term development strategy. In recent years there has been a demonstrable shift in approach, including efforts to cultivate partnerships with countries in the region and the international community at large. Maintaining momentum in this direction will be fundamental to nurturing a sustainable future and attracting external partnerships for advancing development and economic objectives. This will have to be coupled with investments to improve service delivery and local community participation in local development planning. The Government acknowledges this gap in the National Indicative Development Plan (NIDP) (2014-2018), which places emphasis on human capital development and strong civil service as critical pre-requisites for planning and economic development.

8. Tackling the development challenges in Eritrea will not be possible without unlocking the potential capabilities and productivity of women. Women were a key force during the struggle for independence, constituting an estimated 25 to 30 per cent of the fighting force[4]. The Government is serious about gender equality, evidenced by legislation promoting gender equality, such as the education policy, land legislation, political representation policy and the prohibition of negative practices such as female genital mutilation, child marriage and gender-based violence. The National Union of Eritrean Women (NUEW), a main advocate behind these changes, is supporting women's economic independence through training and microcredits and promotes women's political participation at all levels. While many gender indicators improved significantly since independence[5], disparities continue across sectors, including education, agriculture, health and food security. Gender equality goals face powerful challenges due to deeply rooted traditional values and practices. Women still lack decision-making power and face economic disempowerment and stigma. Gender mainstreaming efforts suffer from limited capacity and lack of gender-specific data.

9. The 2015 midterm review of the Strategic Partnership Cooperation Framework (SPCF) found that UNDP offered programmes that were highly relevant and anchored in national development priorities. This review also identified a number of shortcomings, which will be addressed by the current programme. The review highlights that the effectiveness and sustainability of several outcomes would benefit from greater community participation. In particular, women's participation has been effective for improving livelihoods and resilience in female-headed households. Findings include a need to close the gap between planning and implementation, as well as strengthening the enforcement of rules and laws in place (in particular in disaster risk reduction and natural resource management). Findings from a 2014 Country Portfolio Evaluation (1992–2012) commissioned by the Independent Evaluation Office of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), corroborate these findings, highlighting that GEF-supported projects produced satisfactory results through an integrated approach to tackling global environmental issues, enhancing institutional and individual capacity at national and local

[2] African Economic Outlook Report – Eritrea 2015.
[3] InfoRM - Index for Risk Management, a collaborative project of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the European Commission.
[4] African Economic Outlook Report – Eritrea 2015.
[5] *10 years – Women in Eritrea*, NUEW and UNDP publication, 2014.

levels and contributing towards environmental benefits by fostering sustainable livelihood and community-based approaches. Challenges include the need to address post-completion sustainability, improve environmental legislation implementation, develop realistic project objectives and invest in monitoring and evaluation.

10. UNDP, through project evaluations, identified additional lessons, including the need to focus programmes in targeted geographical areas and to increase resource mobilization in order to maintain and expand programmatic interventions, building on emerging opportunities through the re-engagement of development partners. Other impediments to implementing the previous programme included limited data availability and weak operational capacity of implementing partners.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. To support the government's long-term development strategy, the overarching objective of this country programme is to promote a more inclusive economy and society benefiting from shared and sustainable economic growth, thereby breaking the cycle of persistent poverty and vulnerabilities to shocks. The developmental pathways that lead to this objective include one of inclusive growth policies (mid- to long-term), combined with simultaneous investments in livelihoods for at-risk populations, especially in the Red Sea coastal areas (immediate term). Due to the high reliance of the population on natural resources, this growth path will have to be accompanied by investments in sustainable natural resource management and disaster risk management to build resilience. Furthermore, it will be underpinned by a development pathway focused on public sector strengthening that will promote international engagement, strengthening community participation in policy formulation and project implementation and improving service delivery.

12. The programmatic strategy is dependent on interlinkages between the three pillars of the programme. For example, dependence on subsistence farming will be mitigated through diversification of the economy and vocational training, leading to more differentiated livelihoods, especially for youth who lack opportunities outside the agriculture sector. At the same time, since agriculture will remain one of the main sources of livelihoods for the foreseeable future, especially for about 70 per cent of women and children who reside in rural areas, it is critical to invest in sustainable natural resource management to ensure resiliency and to safeguard these assets. As per the lessons from the independent GEF evaluation, such efforts will be underpinned by public sector capacity development and increased community participation in natural resource management. The strategy will prioritize enablers for successful implementation of programmatic interventions, which are mainly augmenting the capacity of the National Statistics Office (data), Auditor General's Office (accountability) and the National Procurement Office of the Red Sea Corporation (implementation). Also important will be increasing engagement with the international community to raise additional resources for development and reintegrating of Eritrea in regional fora.

13. The focus areas are in line with the priorities of the NIDP (2014-2018) and anchored in the United Nations-Government SPCF II for 2017-2021. As per the results and resources framework, development partner priorities have informed the programmatic approach and positioning. The programme will support Eritrea in the implementation of Agenda 2030, the African Union Agenda 2063 and the roadmap for the Istanbul Plan of Action for Least Developed Countries. Policy interventions will be applied for the entire country, but be built on experience and realities facing vulnerable populations, particularly in rural coastal areas (Northern and Southern Red Sea) affected by harsh climatic conditions. Furthermore, downstream interventions will be targeted to support those same communities faced by the hardest vulnerabilities.

Pillar I. Inclusive growth and livelihoods

14. The long-term development strategy for Eritrea promotes rapid, balanced, home-grown and sustainable economic growth with social equity. UNDP will support this objective by providing upstream capacity building on policy formulation and implementation to enhance productive capacities and create a conducive environment for private sector investments. At the downstream level, UNDP will support increasing livelihood opportunities for vulnerable groups, through vocational training, micro grants and job placement.

15. In its convening role, UNDP analysed gaps in current and future capability requirements of government management information systems. The findings informed African Development Bank and European Union support to the Ministry of Finance to strengthen planning and treasury management frameworks and systems. In the country programme, UNDP will continue upstream support by identifying capacity and policy gaps and engaging partners in a dialogue to unlock potential development resources. This same strategy will be applied to identify productive sectors that could provide sustainable livelihood opportunities to the population. The recent experience with the mining sector could be replicated in other sectors with higher job intensity, such as manufacturing, food processing and tourism. As such, UNDP will continue to support the Government to expand, diversify and make more sustainable the productive base and engage the international community, including the African Development Bank, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to provide technical and monetary resources.

16. In terms of downstream support, UNDP has been working on youth employment (Technical Vocational Education and Training) in collaboration with the National Union of Eritrean Youth and Students (NUEYS) and the National Union of Eritrean Women to ensure targeting of youth and women. In 2015 alone, 1,046 youths (46 per cent female) were trained in vocational and entrepreneurship skills in all six regions of Eritrea under a UNDP youth project. Through a partnership with Japan and Norway, UNDP support to youth employment will be deepened, in collaboration with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and in partnership with the Office of the United Nations Secretary General's Special Envoy on Youth. In South-South cooperation efforts, UNDP will seek coordination and collaboration with Egypt, which is spending up to $ 1 million per annum in vocational training, and China, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey, which are already funding job creating investments, such as fish processing and water bottling factories.

17. This pillar is interlinked and dependent on the other pillars for its effective implementation. For example, capacity building for the National Statistics Office (pillar III) is critical to provide needed regionalized unemployment data to better target interventions and to assess the impact of the support. Furthermore, policies focused on international engagement with foreign governments, multilateral organizations and the private sector will unlock potential technical and monetary resources for development. The sustainable resource management pillar seeks to enable women and men in rural communities to equitably and sustainably use natural resources and ecosystems to improve their livelihoods. This may free up youth engaged in agriculture to enrol in Technical Vocational Education and Training and gain alternative livelihoods.

Pillar II. Sustainable natural resource management, resilience to climate change and disasters

18. To achieve sustainable economic growth based on the principle of self-reliance, as stipulated in the NIDP (2014-2018), and recognizing the high economic dependence on gradually degrading natural resources, UNDP will support sustainable natural resource management. As highlighted in its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions, Eritrea is vulnerable to climate change which already seriously affects the economy and livelihoods. UNDP will promote measures that improve resilience to climate change and increase disaster risk management capacities. The goal is to increase productivity and livelihood opportunities in the agriculture sector, anchored by environmental sustainability and

resiliency of the population. UNDP will continue to scale up its interventions in partnership with the Global Environment Facility, the Adaptation Fund and the Green Climate Fund and will strengthen its collaboration with relevant sector ministries.

19. Since 2012, UNDP has improved the productive capacity of 10,384 vulnerable farmers (51 per cent female) affected by locust and drought in the Red Sea and Debub regions through soil and water conservation activities, agricultural training and inputs. A total of 16,461 people (55 per cent women) have benefited from cash for work involving development of community infrastructure, such as dams to prevent soil erosion and promote water harvesting. UNDP supported a pilot land tenure policy (replacing the customary system). The new land tenure system secures women's land rights, which were not provided for previously. In 2015, 23 villages, with 5,500 households (37 per cent female headed), benefited from secured land tenure. As a result, local communities increased investment in their land by doing extensive farmland terracing and engaging in soil and water conservation activities. Farmers planted 125,000 tree seedlings for fuelwood, construction material and income from the sale of timber. Communities from other areas are demanding replication of these practices and the Government is considering scaling up the project, which UNDP will support by encouraging community engagement in local decision-making processes, among other activities.

20. UNDP will continue supporting interventions that strengthen upstream level capacities in bio-diversity conservation (terrestrial and marine) and sustainable land management, including land tenure. This will be combined with local level capacity support to improve land use and reduce land degradation and desertification and will be coupled with work of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to enhance land productivity through climate-smart farming practices.

21. In terms of early warning and disaster risk management, UNDP has boosted the climate change adaptation capacity of agro-pastoralists and pastoralists and supported the establishment of six meteorological stations, which provide weekly information to more than 10,000 households to minimize crop and livestock failure. UNDP will continue to enhance resilience and disaster risk management at the national and community level by integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into local development plans and enhancing early warning systems.

22. The effectiveness of this pillar is partially dependent on the capacity of the National Procurement Office (supported under pillar III), as this office supports downstream construction activities in the agricultural sector. In addition, interventions that open other sectors to private investments, such as food processing (as stipulated in Pillar I) will be critical to increase demand for agriculture products, leading to higher income for farmers.

Pillar III. Accountable institutions, public administration and service delivery

23. UNDP will seek to strengthen delivery of and access to quality public services, with a focus on unemployed youth and poor populations in rural areas. Lessons learned indicate that lack of a comprehensive strategy to support public sector development has rendered interventions ad hoc and sector specific. To address this gap, UNDP will advocate for and support development of a strategy and institutional framework to facilitate policy coherence and information sharing, including from emerging partners like the International Fund for Agricultural Development, European Union, African Development Bank and other bilateral donors. UNDP will enhance the managerial and technical capacity for public financial management of the Auditor General's office and the Ministry of Finance and promote environmental- and performance-based assessments of line ministries.

24. The previous country programme demonstrated the amplifying effect of involving and empowering communities in their own development. For example, food security improved after various micro-dams were built and operated with community support (labour and monthly contributions for the irrigation mechanism and maintenance). Support at local level will concentrate on enabling community voice and participation in decisions related to local development planning.

25. Under the previous country programme, the National Union of Eritrean Women, with UNDP assistance, strengthened its leadership and coordination role to promote gender equality across ministries and departments. UNDP provided support to the Government to appoint focal points on gender (six ministries), develop gender mainstreaming strategies (five ministries) and action plans (four ministries)[6]. UNDP will continue promoting gender equality by supporting the Government to produce baseline data on gender, designation of gender focal points, gender budgeting and advocacy and training in gender mainstreaming.

26. In 2015, UNDP supported preparations for the Universal Periodic Review, the development of an implementation plan and the establishment of a coordination structure. These are important anchors to advance human rights. UNDP will advocate for continued participation of the Government in the Universal Periodic Review and assist in implementing the 92 accepted recommendations.[7] UNDP will continue supporting the Government to mainstream human rights and enhance engagement with the international community, such as with OHCHR.

27. Availability of reliable data, accountability and downstream implementation capacity have been identified as three critical enablers for implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. The proposed programme will develop the capacity of these three critical enablers. UNDP will pursue an initiative to support international procurement processes to resolve operational bottlenecks, as stipulated in the 2014 country programme review.

III. Programme and risk management

28. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal controls framework.

29. The programme will be nationally executed. National implementation will be the preferred modality for project implementation. By using Harmonized Cash Transfers principles, the risk of lacking implementation capacity will be mitigated. Direct implementation may be explored when necessary or maintained for ongoing and approved projects. As per Executive Board decision DP/2-013/32, costs defined and classified as programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

30. The major programme risks are the limited national institutional and human capacity to deliver on results and the tentative cooperation and relations with the international community. The effect of these risks on UNDP programming and results could be: (a) limited scope for resource mobilization; (b) limited government capacity to replicate and upscale interventions to multiply impact; and (c) sustainability of results.

31. To mitigate risk (a), UNDP will collaborate with the United Nations Country Team in the context of a joint resource mobilization strategy and strengthen internal staff capacity for resource mobilization. UNDP will support and facilitate collaborative partnerships with multilateral and bilateral organizations; strengthen results-focused communication and messaging; and advocate and facilitate establishment of donor platforms. UNDP will support wider United Nations initiatives to strengthen Eritrea's engagement with the international community and provide technical advisory services to explore emerging opportunities and funding windows. If resources do not materialize as expected, UNDP will prioritize support to

[6] Delivering together for Eritrea's Development and Self-Reliance, Eritrea United Nations Country Team, 2014.
[7] Draft working paper on the implementation of the Universal Periodic Review review recommendations (unpublished), Eritrea United Nations Country Team, 2014.

the Government in re-engagement with the international community, most importantly through the Universal Periodic Review implementation, combined with enhancing data availability to improve targeting the most vulnerable population.

32. With regards to risks (b) and (c), the UNDP country office has undertaken a strategic change management review to position itself better for emerging Sustainable Development Goal priorities and financial sustainability. The UNDP country office will continue to engage the Government to strengthen coordination with implementing partners, including establishing joint technical working groups to lead joint planning, implementation and results monitoring. In addition, prioritizing support to the Red Sea Cooperation will lead to greater capacity to upscale successful interventions. Eritrea is recognized for its reliance on national capacities in programme implementation, which can help with sustainability and value for money. Under this programme, such efforts will be further promoted and retention of national capacity is one of the programme's main objectives and will help mitigate risks. Social and environmental standards are mainstreamed in the country programme and projects to support sustainable development.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

33. Monitoring and evaluation will be done in line with the SPCF. This monitoring and evaluation framework prescribes establishing outcome-level working groups jointly led by the Designated Government Convener and United Nations co-convener. The Ministry of National Development (MND) and UNDP will co-lead selected working groups for the outcomes under this programme and undertake quarterly monitoring and progress reviews.

34. At the outcome level, monitoring and evaluation will be done in partnership with other United Nations organizations through the Programme Management, Monitoring and Evaluation Group. Performance will be tracked regularly, data and evidence will be analyzed to inform decision-making and performance and lessons will be reported according to the new Programme and Project Management Policies and Procedure on Monitoring. Monitoring will include, but not be limited to, quarterly output progress reviews and bi-annual outcome progress reviews. Joint Annual Reviews will also be organized. In all instances UNDP will promote the use of national systems and databases to monitor outcome indicators, when possible and when data is available, and support data and information management capacity development. Missing baseline data will be collected by the end of the first quarter of 2017, including through the Eritrea Population and Household Survey, planned to be finalized by end of 2016. The UNDP Gender Marker will be used to monitor the programme gender investment and results.

35. At least five per cent of resources will be earmarked for monitoring, evaluation and the multi-year research agenda. In this regard, UNDP will support national efforts to overcome major data gaps and produce quality country data and studies. These will include the National Human Development Report, thematic studies on youth and employment and on climatic change adaptation and establishment of baselines for relevant Sustainable Development Goals to enable their effective monitoring, including at local levels. The research agenda and its dissemination will be done in collaboration with United Nations organizations, the National Commission for Higher Education, the Ministry of Information and public universities. South-South cooperation activities will facilitate knowledge sharing.

Annex: Results and resources framework for Eritrea (2017-2021)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Economic diversification and growth, food security and improved livelihoods

SPCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP:
Outcome D2: By 2021, women, men, children and youth, including vulnerable groups and refugees, have improved gender equitable opportunities to participate in economic, political, cultural and social development

RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME:
1. Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded

SPCF OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORKS	INDICATIVE RESOURCES BY OUTCOME ($)
Indicator 1.1: Employment rate (formal and informal), disaggregated by sex and urban/rural (IRRF Indicator 1.1) **Baseline (2010 Eritrea Population and Household Survey)**: Male: 63%; Female: 23%; Rural: 30.5% (61% Male; 10% Female); Urban: 43% (55% Male; 30% Female) **Target (2021)**: Male: 85%; Female: 60%; Rural: 70%; Urban: 90% **Indicator 1.2**: Proportion of people living below the national poverty line, disaggregated rural/urban and gender **Baseline (2015)**: TBD **Target (2021)**: TBD	**Source**: Labour-force survey, African Development Bank (ADB) /World Bank reports **Frequency**: Biennial **Responsible**: Ministry of Labour and Human Welfare (MLHW), Ministry of Trade and Industry, National Statistics Office, UNDP **Source**: unmet basic needs; SDG progress reports; ADB /World Bank reports **Frequency**: annual **Responsible**: MND, MLHW, National Statistics Office, UNDP	**Output 1.1.** National and sub-national institutions are enabled to improve productive capacities that are sustainable and employment intensive. **Indicator 1.1.1.** number of additional schemes which expand and diversify the productive base, based on the use of sustainable production technologies (IRRF Indicator 1.1.3) **Baseline (2015): 2; Target (2021): 6** **Data source:** regional administration reports; **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 1.1.2.** number of new full-time equivalent jobs (M/F) (IRRF Indicator 1.1.1.A) **Baseline (2015): 0; Target (2021):** Male:50,000, Female:50,000 **Data source:** UNDP project reports; **Frequency:** annual **Output 1.2.** targeted institutions have enhanced capacities to develop and implement youth empowerment initiatives **Indicator 1.2.1.** extent to which selected institutions have capacity to provide youth economic empowerment services **Baseline (2015): 1 – weak Target (2021): 3 - strong** [1] **Data source:** NUEYS; **Frequency:** annual	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Land, Water, and Environment (MLWE), MND, Ministry of Marine Resources (MMR). OCHA, FAO, UNICEF, UNHCR, Human Security Trust Fund, National Confederation of Eritrean Workers, NUEW, NUEYS, Norway, European Union, ADB	**Regular** 7,983,000 **Other** 25,000,000

[1] 0 no – no initiatives; 1 weak – initiatives present; 2 average as 2 but targeted; 3strong – as 3 with trainers and equipment; 4 very strong – as 3 including business development services.

		Indicator 1.2.2. number youth with access to vocational skills training and micro-finance credits (M/F) **Baseline (2015):** 0; **Target (2021):** skills training: Male:4,000, Female:4,000 and microcredit: Male:2,000, Female:2,000 **Data source:** NUEYS; **Frequency:** annual		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Sustainable environmental management				
SPCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: **Outcome B1**: By 2021, environmental and natural resources management is gender responsive, and sustainable, negating the impacts of ecosystem degradation, climate change, and strengthening community resilience to disasters				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 5. Countries are able to reduce the likelihood of conflict and lower the risk of natural disasters, including from climate change				
Indicator 2.1. Hectares of land managed sustainably under in-situ conservation, sustainable use and/or an access and benefits sharing regime (IRRF Indicator 1.5) **Baseline (2015)**: 411,600 ha **Target (2021)**: 588,000 ha **Indicator 2.2**: Economic loss from natural hazards as a proportion of Gross Domestic Product (IRRF Indicator 5.2) **Baseline (2015)**: 5% **Target (2021)**: 2%	**Source**: MLWE, MoA, local governments **Frequency**: annual **Responsible**: MLWE, MoA, local governments **Source**: MLWE, MoA, Ministry of Energy and Mines (MOEM) and MND reports **Frequency**: annual **Responsible**: MND, UNDP, MLWE, MoA, Ministry of Local Government (MoLG)	**Output 2.1.** A comprehensive policy and institutional framework for environmental and natural resources management is in place, taking into account differentiated impacts, e.g. on women and men. **Indicator 2.1.1.** extent to which the environmental policy is developed and implemented **Baseline (2015):** 0 - not established; **Target (2021)**: 4 - fully functional[9] **Data source:** MLWE, MND, UNDP, MoA, MMR, Forestry Wildlife Authority, MoLG **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 2.1.2.** extent to which National Environmental Information System is functional **Baseline (2015):** 0 – not Established; **Target (2021): 4** - fully functional[10] **Data source:** MLWE, MND, UNDP, MoA, MMR, Forestry Wildlife Authority, MoLG **Frequency:** annual	MLWE, MND, MoA, NUEYS, MOEM, Ministry of Justice, NUEYS, NUEW FAO, UNICEF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, NUEW, GCF, NUEYS	**Regular** 15,969,000 **Other** 78,000,000
		Output 2.2. women and men in rural communities are enabled to equitably and sustainably use natural resources to improve their livelihoods **Indicator 2.2.1.** total number of additional people benefitting from strengthened livelihoods through solutions for management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste (IRRF 1.3.2.A.3.1)	MLWE, MND, MoA, MMR, NUEYS, MOEM FAO, UNICEF, GEF, Adaptation Fund, NUEW, Green Climate Fund, NUEYS	

[9] 0 not established; 1 initiated; 2 low functional; 3 high functional; 4 fully functional.
[10] Ibid.

		Baseline (2015)[11]: 81,600 (38% female-headed households); **Target (2021):** 273,600 (50% female-headed households) **Data source:** MLWE, MoA, local governments; **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 2.2.2. %** of women participating in local decision-making processes related to natural resources management **Baseline (2015):** TBD; **Target (2021):** minimum of 30% women **Data source:** MLWE, MoA, local governments; **Frequency:** annual		
		Output 2.3. rural communities are enabled to integrate climate risks in their development plans **Indicator 2.3.1.** 5.3.1. number of community development plans being implemented that explicitly address disaster and/or climate risk management, disaggregated by those that are gender responsive (IRRF 5.3.1) **Baseline (2015)** nine communities in Anseba Region **Target (2021):** 200 communities in four regions (Debub and Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea, Gash Barka and Anseba) **Data source:** region/sub-regional reports; **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 2.3.2.** number of targeted communities that have operational and effective integrated water resources management system in place. **Baseline (2015):** 20 communities in Lamza, Foro, Shieb, Habero and Hamelmalo localities **Target (2021):** 175 communities in sub-zobas Dubarwa/Tsilima plain, Nakfa, Hamelmalo, Habero, Semenawi and Debubawi Barhri **Data source:** region/sub-regional reports, MLWE, MoA, MMR, UNDP; **Frequency:** annual	MND, UNDP, MLWE, MoA, MoLG (Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea)	
		Output 2.4 national, sub-national institutions and communities have frameworks and enhanced capacities to respond to natural disasters	MLWE, MND, MoA, MOEM, MMR	

[11] Average household size is 4.8, according to the 2010 Eritrea Population and Health Survey.

		Indicator 2.4.1 existence and effectiveness of legislative/or regulatory provisions at national and sub-national levels for managing disaster and climate risks (IRRF 5.2.2) **Baseline (2015):** 1 – not adequate; **Target (2021):** 4 – largely/fully **Data source:** MLHW, MoA, MND; **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 2.4.2** number of (regions with) end-to-end early warning systems for man-made crisis and all major natural hazards (e.g. geo-physical and climate-induced hazards) (IRRF 5.4.1) **Baseline (2015):** 0; **Target (202[illegible]** (Northern Red Sea, Southern Red Sea) and eight sub [illegible]ons **Data source:** MLHW, MoA, MND; **Frequency:** annual	FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO, GEF, Adaptation Fund, NUEW, Green Climate Fund, NUEYS	
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Governance and accountability				
SPCF OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP: **Outcome C1**: By 2021, the population, including vulnerable groups, benefit from evidenced based planning and policy; accountable public institutions and systems that ensure human rights and equitable public service delivery				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: 3. Countries have strengthened institutions to progressively deliver universal access to basic services				
Indicator 3.1: Level of public confidence in the delivery of basic services, disaggregated by sex, urban/rural and income groups (IRRF 3.1) **Baseline (2015)**: TBD **Target (2021)**: 50% increase **Indicator 3.2:** proportion of decision-making positions (executive, legislative and judicial) occupied by women at national level (IRRF 4.4) **Baseline (2015):** 26.7% (2012); **Target (2021): 50%**	**Source**: MND **Frequency**: annual **Responsible**: UNDP **Source:** NUEW **Frequency:** annual **Responsible:** NUEW	**Output 3.1.** National institutions are able to collect, analyse and use data for planning and decision making, including SDG implementation. **Indicator 3.1.1.** extent to which updated and disaggregated data is being used to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with post-2015 agenda (IRRF 7.2.2) **Baseline (2015):** 1 – not adequately, **Target (2021):** 3 - partially **Data source:** MND reports, **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 3.1.2.** Number of sub-national governments/administrations which have functioning planning, budgeting and monitoring systems (IRRF 3.2.2). **Baseline (2015):** 0, **Target**: 4 **Data source:** MND reports; **Frequency:** annual	MND, Ministry of Finance UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, UNECA, European Union	**Regular** 7,983,000 **Other** 8,000,000

		Output 3.2. Selected government institutions have enhanced managerial and technical capacity for public administration and public financial management **Indicator 3.2.1.** Number of functional modules for the integrated public finance management systems **Baseline (2015):** six functional modules; **Target (2021):** 12 functional modules **Data source:** Ministry of Finance; **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 3.2.2.** extent to which audits comply with international standards[12] **Baseline (2015):** 2 - satisfactory; **Target (2021):** 3 – very satisfactory[13] **Data source:** Ministry of Finance; **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 3.2.3.** % of ministry audits with environmental and performance-based assessment **Baseline (2015):** 0%; **Target (2021):** 60% **Data source:** Ministry of Finance; **Frequency:** annual	MND, Ministry of Finance, Auditor General Office, ADB UNDP Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), MND, MLHW UNDP, OHCHR, AUC, UNHCR, UN Women, ILO, UNICEF, UNFPA WHO, FAO	
		Output 3.3. Selected institutions are able to mainstream, promote and report on international human rights treaties and obligations. **Indicator 3.3.1.** extent to which operational institutions have the capacity to support fulfillment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations (IRRF 2.3.1) **Baseline (2015):** 1 – not adequately; **Target (2021):** 4 – largely **Data source:** MOFA; **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 3.3.2.** % of accepted Universal Periodic Review recommendations implemented **Baseline (2015):** 46%; **Target (2021):** 80% **Data source:** Universal Periodic Review report; **Frequency:** Biennial	MOFA, MND, MLHW, NUEW, European Union, Norway, Sweden, Germany	

[12] International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions (ISSAI) benchmark for auditing public entities.
[13] 0 no compliance; 1 unsatisfactory; 2 satisfactory; 3 very satisfactory; 4 excellent.

		Output 3.4. Selected government institutions have enhanced capacity for efficient public procurement. **Indicator 3.4.1.** extent of adherence and compliance of public procurement with international standards for public procurement **Baseline (2015):** TBD; **Target (2021):** 3 – very satisfactory[48] **Data source:** Ministry of Finance, MND; **Frequency:** annual **Indicator 3.4.2.** ratio of public procurement expenditure using e-procurement compared to manual procurement **Baseline (2015):** TBD; **Target (2021):** 60% **Data source:** MND; **Frequency:** annual	MND, Ministry of Finance, Red Sea Corporation	
		Output 3.5. Policies are in place and being implemented in support of women participation in decision-making. **Indicator 3.5.1.** number of additional women benefitting from private and/or public measures to support women's preparedness for leadership and decision-making roles (IRRF 4.4.2) **Baseline (2015):** 0; **Target (2021):** 3,000 **Data source:** NUEW; **Frequency:** annual	UNDP, NUEW, local government, UNFPA	